

before all deliveries, and 3,500 cases with this technique have had a morbidity of 8.6 per cent. Seventy-eight inductions of labor following the use of mercurochrome have had a morbidity of 11.5 per cent., and one maternal death due to hemorrhage.

One thousand six hundred sixty-two deliveries before the use of mercurochrome had an average morbidity of 12.7 per cent.

The morbidity of 14 inductions on primipara before the use of mercurochrome was 50 per cent. with one death. Following the use of mercurochrome, there were twenty-nine inductions with no deaths and a morbidity of 13.7 per cent.

Sixty-three cases were induced for toxemia. Twenty-nine were in the mercurochrome series with a morbidity of 10.3 per cent. with no deaths, while those without mercurochrome had a morbidity of 20.5 per cent. and three maternal deaths.

Without mercurochrome the morbidity increased steadily with the time the bag was in the uterus. With mercurochrome the reverse was true; the longer the bag was in the uterus, the less the morbidity.

A rectal tube was used in addition to the bag in nineteen cases, but the length of labor was not shortened.

Sixty-nine of the infants were premature. There were forty-two still-births and sixteen of the babies died following delivery, while one hundred and thirteen were discharged in good health.

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## PUBLIC HEALTH RELATIONS COMMITTEE

### DINNER TO SIR GEORGE NEWMAN

The brief visit of Sir George Newman in this country was made the occasion for an expression of personal respect and of recognition for his valuable service as Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health and of the Board of Education of England. On the evening of May 21, the Committee on Public Health Relations of the New York Academy of Medicine tendered a dinner to Sir George Newman, who is an Honorary Fellow of the Academy. Those present at the dinner were :

Drs. W. P. Anderton  
 George Baehr  
 Fenwick Beekman  
 Arthur Bingham  
 John W. Brannan  
 James B. Clemens  
 E. H. L. Corwin  
 Charles L. Dana  
 H. S. Dunning  
 Haven Emerson  
 Lewis F. Frissell  
 S. S. Goldwater  
 Louis I. Harris

Drs. John A. Hartwell  
 Alfred F. Hess  
 Charles G. Heyd  
 Samuel W. Lambert  
 C. H. Lavinder  
 Sir George Newman  
 William H. Park  
 Bernard Sachs  
 Frederic E. Sondern  
 J. Bentley Squier  
 George David Stewart  
 Nathan B. Van Etten

Sir George spoke very eloquently on a number of interesting subjects, ranging from the need of better appreciation of beauty to the high quality of the Civil Service employees in the British Government, and to the successful working out of health insurance and factory inspection, which still have very many obvious deficiencies that are being gradually eliminated in practical application. Sir George paid tribute to the advances in public health administration made in this country, and he mentioned particularly the immunization against diphtheria and scarlet fever, which has made such headway in this country because of the cooperation of the public, a condition which does not prevail in England. He also spoke of the superiority of our control of the milk supply. He finished his address with the plea for "little books," pointing out that the great masterpieces in medical literature have been comprised within a small compass.

Short addresses of welcome were made by Dr. Samuel W. Lambert, President of the Academy, Dr. Charles L. Dana, Chairman of the Committee on Public Health Relations, Dr. Haven Emerson, and by Dr. Louis I. Harris in the name of the Health Department. Dr. George David Stewart was the toastmaster.